

ITALY'S GRIEVANCES MENACING TREATY

Resentment Growing Over
Fiume, Loss of Mandates and
Fear of Isolation.

WILSON NOT UNDERSTOOD

Leading Milan Paper Sees No
Peace in Europe Under
Present Pact Terms.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, May 15 (delayed).—Italy still is the factor containing most of the potential trouble in the Peace Conference. There is some reason to believe that President Wilson now regrets the public stand he took in this matter; certainly some of his friends do, for this stand apparently has set in motion new currents of opinion and feeling and accentuated old ones, the future course of which is causing much speculation among the diplomats of Europe.

The Italian question now covers much more ground than merely the Adriatic issue, involving now the colonies and the future status of Italy as a continental power. Resentment in Italy, originally aroused by the Fiume episode, has turned now against the treaty itself. From comments in the Italian newspapers and by individuals it would appear that unless the Allies adopt a far different attitude toward Italy they will run the risk of driving her straight into the arms of Germany.

The newspapers which brought Italy into the war on the side of the Allies bitterly criticize now the treaty for the terms it imposes, accusing President Wilson of having surrendered absolutely to Premier Clemenceau. All this change has occurred since the President's statement on Fiume, which compelled Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George to decide whether they would side with Italy or the President. Their choice of the latter course has produced a great cleavage.

Private conversations have been going on for several days regarding Italy, but they have been shrouded in the greatest secrecy. It is intimated in American circles that the situation is looking better and there may be an announcement in a few days, but this American optimism may not be justified, as has happened frequently before. The fact remains that with the German treaty finished the Italian situation is the one about which European politics are being played to a remarkable extent and the President shows no sign of leaving the game, despite the curious position which, in the opinion of many Americans here, he occupies at the table.

Italy's Grievances Grouped.

Here are some of the recent developments which the Italians regard as indications of the policy of Great Britain and France to isolate Italy and make France a great continental power at her expense, which they accuse President Wilson of assisting:

1. The Fiume incident, in which the Italians counted upon the support of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau against President Wilson and failed to get it because the French Premier had been assured that he would get the kind of German treaty that he wanted.
2. The colonial incident, which now ranks with the Fiume matter in the negotiations. Italy had asked the Big Three formally for one of the mandates, expressing a preference for East Africa, yet in the distribution Italy got none, that distribution hav-

Two Frenchmen Chosen for League Secretariat

PARIS, May 17.—The representatives of France on the secretariat of the League of Nations, according to the Temps, will be Jean Monnet and Paul Mantoux. M. Monnet spent some time in America several years ago, while M. Mantoux is the official interpreter of the Peace Conference.

ing being made on the day that Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, were on the train returning to Paris from Italy. Italy points to her colonial administration and the fact that she needs more than any other nation of the Big Five raw materials as justifying her demand for a mandate.

3. The Italian protest against France's plan to prevent Austro-German annexation, this having been made within the last few days in connection with the Austrian treaty. The Italians profess to see a greater menace to them in turning Austria southward than northward and they assert that it is part of the game of France to build up the Jugo-Slav power.

4. The British proposal that a sovereign be encouraged between Hungary and the new Slav states, which the Italians assert, would be recreating many of the conditions which they fought to break up.

5. The alleged action of France in turning back at the French frontier the French Ambassador, who was hastening here with Ambassador Page to reveal, the Italians say, the real situation in Italy and demand a settlement there against the French.

Balked by President's Stand.

These incidents have combined to make a current of feeling in Italy which now is running against them in conjunction with whom Italy fought the war. Should the Italian claim to Fiume be satisfied all might yet be changed, but this appears to be impossible owing to the stand of President Wilson. If the Italians accept the compromise decision of the Big Three against them it will be only to give them time to look around, according to those best informed on the subject.

What the Italian newspapers and Italian diplomats here cannot seem to understand is why President Wilson, coming from the new world with the principles which they espoused and supposedly not influenced by old European currents, should not have come to the support of the Italian contentions, their latest grievance being that he ignored utterly their request for a colonial mandate.

They complain now that the President again has yielded to France in preventing Austrian annexation, asserting that while he has allowed the Slav and Italian to withdraw from the old Austrian monarchy he refuses to allow the Germans in Austria to join those in Germany, which will cause trouble in central Europe for years to come.

As showing the sentiment in Italy an editorial article in the Corriere della Sera, the leading Liberal paper of Milan, says:

"The treaty does not contain a single element of reconstruction; it denies the beaten enemy every means of recuperation. What it does is to create conditions for a new catastrophe. We cannot hide from France our surprise and sorrow."

"Under these conditions there will be no peace in Europe. If Germany, which yesterday was the hammer, becomes today the anvil, it will contract in the coming days the French hammer, coming from the new world with the principles which they espoused and supposedly not influenced by old European currents, should not have come to the support of the Italian contentions, their latest grievance being that he ignored utterly their request for a colonial mandate."

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ITALY AND JUGO-SLAV COMPROMISE LIKELY

Proposal Made for Development of Fiume Suburb.

By G. S. ADAM.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, May 17.—A new solution of the Fiume difficulty is being considered unofficially by the Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

The newest proposals are to leave the suburb of Susak which lies east of the river Rietich to the Jugo-Slavs and give them a lease for 99 years on the part of the port lying between the mouth of the river and the railway station. This part of the port would be administered by a mixed board of Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

ITALIANS CONCEDE FIUME A FREE CITY

Also Give Up a Considerable Portion of Istria.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 17.—Conferences during the last two days on the Italian issue have not succeeded in reaching an accord, as was expected. The Italians made a number of concessions, including recognition of Fiume as a free city and the giving up of considerable portions of Istria, including the important quicksilver district.

The Italians, however, are unwilling to yield Zara or Sebenico on the Dalmatian coast. The Jugo-Slavs are not disposed to accept the Italian concessions as sufficient, and there are prospects of a further extended period of negotiations.

Italy also has relinquished her claims to the Dodecanese Islands, off the Asia Minor coast, in favor of Greece. This ends one of the most acute controversies before the Peace Conference.

Frederic Orlando, Count Marchetti di Calere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Col. E. M. House of the American Peace Mission continued today their conferences looking toward a settlement of the Adriatic question. It was stated that the outlook was hopeful, but it was stated in official circles that over-optimism at present should be discouraged.

The question of the future of the Dodecanese Islands involved the question of self-determination as the population is Greek. Italy has held the islands since the Tripolitan war, but now retroced under the terms of the Treaty of Lucerne, which provided that the islands should be held until the Italian prisoners in Tripoli were delivered up by the Turks.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, May 16 (delayed).—Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, returned today from Paris. He was accompanied by T. Hart Anderson, Jr., third Secretary of the Embassy. The ambassador said that he felt more optimistic about the situation than when he left Rome a week ago.

2 KILLED IN SEAPLANE FALL.

Ensign Fowler of Salem, Mass., One of Pensacola Wreck Victims.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 17.—Ensign F. M. Fowler of Salem, Mass., and Chief Quartermaster Eyer were killed here today in the fall of a seaplane into Pensacola Bay.

The plane was wrecked.

KOLCHAK BIDS FOR ALLIED RECOGNITION

Seeks Also to Overcome Opposition of President Wilson by Reforms.

Turns to Liberalism

Report in Paris That Japan Has Accepted Him as Leader in Siberia.

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PARIS, May 17.—New evidence was received here today that Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Siberian Government, is making a strong bid for recognition by the allied and associated Powers and for their help to become the savior of Russia. In an effort to overcome the opposition of President Wilson, Kolchak has received today say, the Russian leader has experienced a change of heart and has been converted from conservatism to liberalism.

Within recent days he has disclaimed ministers of reactionary tendencies and also has ordered his advancing army to proclaim to the peasants that they may keep without cost the land which they seized from its former owners, rescinding his former order that the peasants must pay for it.

The most important development, however, is information received in French circles here that within the last forty-eight hours Admiral Kolchak has given a guarantee that he will help to establish a constituent assembly through which the Russian people may express their wishes as to their future government. The assembly will be called immediately when his army reaches Moscow, not after an indefinite delay during which he would rule Russia through a self-appointed council, as was provided previously.

In French circles it is stated also that it is certain that the Japanese Government already has recognized Admiral Kolchak. Positive confirmation of this is not obtainable from the Japanese here, but belief is expressed that the report is true.

Reports to President Wilson from Russia have pictured Admiral Kolchak as the bogey man of the Russian peasants and workmen. When the Bolshevik

agitators address a crowd, the loyalty of which they feel to be uncertain, they invoke the name of Kolchak, asserting: "If you do not support us Kolchak will come with the knout and he will whip you like dogs, as the Czar used to do."

The mere mention of Kolchak's name recalls to the Russian common people all the horrors of the old Czarism. These reports have not failed to make a deep impression on President Wilson.

could quickly sell the coat to one of them. It was sold finally in Berlin, but at considerably less than was asked for it at first.

In order to raise more money the former Crown Prince sold one of his automobiles in Holland and now is trying to sell another. It develops that the report of Cecilie, the former Crown Princess, being immensely wealthy is only a legend. It is stated authoritatively that she has only a modest income of less than \$2,000 a year in her own right.

The settlement between the former Kaiser and his family and the Government is only one of twenty-one such settlements between the various States of Germany and their one-time ruling families, which are expected to take place some time before their status is firmly fixed as private citizens.

The division of other properties of the former Emperor, whose private wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000 marks (approximately \$30,000,000), is proceeding, keeping the various representatives busy between Wieringen, Amerongen and Potsdam. The Villa Ingelheim at Potsdam, where Eitel lives, has been confirmed to him as his private property. Some of the other Princes still are living in castles or in villas and are hard up financially. Their tables are not nearly as good as those of many private persons.

Former Princes Hard Up.
Joachim, the former Kaiser's youngest son, appeared last week before the Armistice Commission, which has control of the few sleeping cars still running in Germany, and asked for a section to Casel. He refused to go first class, saying: "Please give me second class; it is all I can afford."

It was given to him, the Prince taking the lower berth and his servant the upper.

The former Crown Prince recently offered for sale a magnificent fur coat presented to him by Czar Nicholas of Russia. The furrier to whom he offered it said he regretted there were no Americans in Holland, as he

EX-KAISER WORRIED OVER HIS WEALTH

Children, was presented to him by his father and is the private property of the exiles at Wieringen. Furthermore, his estate in Silesia also has been granted to him. The Castle of Rheinsberg, made famous by Frederick the Great, has been given to Prince August Wilhelm.

STETTIN MOBS EMPTY JAIL; ATTACK TROOPS

Shops Plundered as Rioters Hold Roads to City.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 16.—(delayed).—Serious rioting occurred at Stettin on Thursday night, according to the Lok-Anzeiger. A crowd stormed the prison and liberated all the prisoners, and attacked the barracks. It is believed that all roads and railways leading to the city have been occupied by the leaders of the mob to prevent the arrival of reinforcements to the Government troops, the withdrawal of which is sought by the disorderly elements. Many shops are reported to have been plundered.

Rioting continued all Thursday night, the troops in the barracks offering obstinate resistance.

Bavarian Communists and workmen made several unsuccessful attempts this week to regain power at Munich, according to telegrams received here from Kempten and Rosenheim. The Hoffman government, it is added, is sending large forces to southern Bavaria to recover the weapons distributed among the population by the Communists. Only about one-fourth of the weapons have been found.

Medal for Dead Railroad Official.
WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Distinguished Service Medal has been posthumously awarded to George Hodges for meritorious service as manager of the Railroad Administration's troop movement section. Mr. Hodges died suddenly in this city March 14.

TURKEY IS DOOMED BY FIAT OF ALLIES

Sultan Will Get Small Zone Around Bursa as His Home Territory.

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PARIS, May 17.—Occupation of Smyrna by allied forces is preliminary to the establishment of mandates throughout European and Asiatic Turkey, virtually terminating the existence of Turkey as an empire. The Sultan of Turkey is expected to establish a small zone around Bursa, fifty miles southeast of Constantinople, as his capital.

Advices received from the near East today revealed that allied naval forces at Smyrna have been asked by the Allies as a precautionary measure for the maintenance of order, according to the terms of the Turkish armistice. The British and French forces will be withdrawn as soon as the authority of Greece as a mandatory is established firmly.

French newspapers report the United States will become the mandatory for Constantinople, but the American authorities say that this has not yet been decided finally. If it is decided that the United States shall take the mandate, the question will be referred to Congress.

The occupation of Smyrna is a sign of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

"There may have been doubts hitherto," says La Liberté, "but none is possible since yesterday. The Empire, five hundred years old, has collapsed, and with it France's position as protector in the Orient."

La Liberté then speaks of the share falling to the Allies, England taking Mesopotamia and having Arabia within her sphere of influence; America having a mandate for Armenia and Constantinople; Greece obtaining the Dodecanese and Western Asia Minor, after refusing a mere mandate for the latter, and the Italians receiving a mandate for Adalia and the districts in Northern Asia Minor, and asks whether France has received enough, as she is not effectively even occupying certain towns in Syria.

European Turkey, the Echo de Paris predicts, will be divided into two parts, to go to Greece and the other to be created into the international State of Constantinople, with the United States as mandatory. Armenia, accord-

IRISH DELEGATES REACH PARIS

Want Landing to Ask Britain for Safe Conduct for Sinn Fein.

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PARIS, May 17.—The American delegation representing Irish societies in the United States reached Paris from England last evening. So far as can be learned the delegation has no definite appointment to see Premier Lloyd George.

The delegates called on Secretary Lansing and asked that he present a formal request to the British Government that safe conduct be given to Prof. de Valera, Arthur Griffiths and Count Plunkett, Irish Sinn Fein leaders, to come to Paris to present their case to the Peace Conference.

To Make Nov. 2 Mourning Day.
PARIS, May 17.—Deputies Bergen and Pierre Ranel are sponsors of a law which would make November 2 a day of national mourning to the memory of those who died for France.

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Chest—Reg. Price \$27.50, \$22.50
Wardrobe—Reg. Price \$27.50, \$22.50
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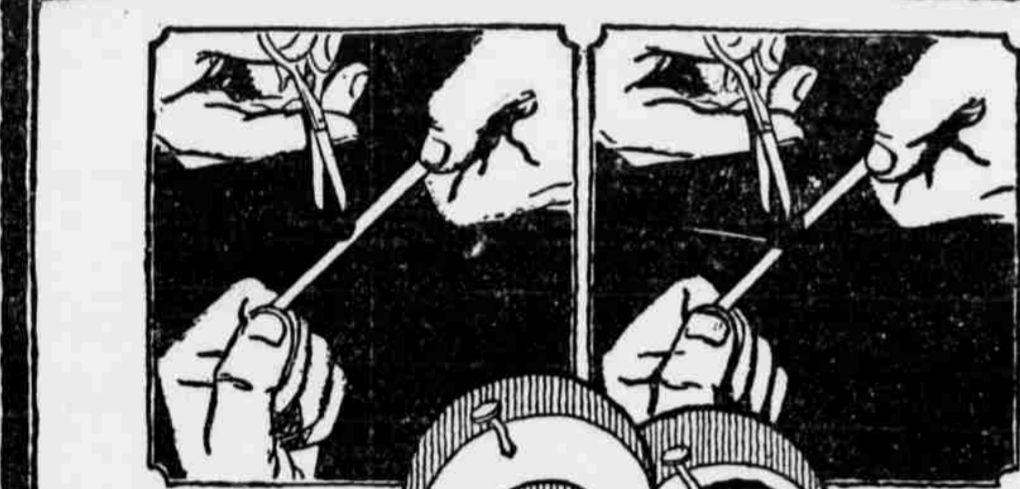
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